

Connell, Lionel Tansley, Joseph T. Fitzgerald, John Widmayer, James T. Ryan, Maurice Weschler, Bernard Fitzgerald; Lawrence Daly, Charles Darr, Albert Escher and John D. Fitzgerald. This committee is being assisted by the members of the junior auxiliary of St. John's, including Miss Helen Quinn, Miss Catherine Carr, Miss Josephine Miss Madeline Aughenbeugh, Miss Marie Reithmeyer, Miss Ruth Finnen, Miss Margaret Tucker, Miss Florence Cipolari, Miss Ethel Roddy, Miss Catherine McFarley, Miss Laurie Bowie and Miss

Mrs. F. G. Sinclair and children, of Chevy Chase, with Mrs. Ella Sin-

chairman of the dance

An interesting meeting was held at the British Embassy Friday af-ternoon, when the Bishop of Washington and the Dean of the National and Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews regard-

A private reading of the manu-script took place in Mrs. Andrews' studio for Bishop Brent, who spent Wednesday in Washington as guest of Col. and Mrs. Rivers but was mable to stay over Friday.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Davis Dunbar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. S. J. Dunbar, and Randolph B. Wil-lis, of Hyattsville, Md., took place resterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, at St Stephen's Church. The Rev. George F. Dudley performed the ceremony. Miss Olga Marion Dunsister of the bride, was the was Mr. Willis' best man.

The bride was married in a traveling costume, which was a smart three-piece suit of dark blue twill ord, and a small toque to match made of horse hair. Her corsage was of Ward roses, orchids and

Was of ward roses, ordinas and liles of the valley.

The maid of honor's costume was of dark blue taffeta, combined with gray taffeta. She wore a small gray taffeta. She wore a prink sweet toque and a corsage of pink sweet

After a wedding trip through the

Miss Hester Hill Heiskell, eldest Edward M. Vickery, of Baltimore, and James Henry fields.

tended by her sister, Miss Augusta Vickery Heiskell, and Mr. Broom-bush, of Ohio, was best man. The bride looked lovely in a white peofectic crepe crown elaborately beaded, made over white satin. A court train of the satin hung from the shoulders. Her tulle veil was the shoulders. Her tulle veil was arranged on the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. Her sister wore a flesh colored organdy frock and hat of the same trimmed with lace. She carried pink and violet sweet peas. The bride's bouquet was of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. The bride traveled in a navy blue tricotine suit and a small hat of the same color trimmed with a beige wing. The young couple will make their home in Akron, Ohlo. Among the out-of-town guests were in addition to a number of relatives, the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Ed-ward Vickery, of Baltimore; Miss Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cumming. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Playford, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Vickery, and the bridegroom's mother and sister from Philadelphia.



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## GERMAN COAL SUPPLY CRUX OF REPARATIONS MAY CONTIN

tions should have been fulfilled, is in sight, and Germany, lying flat on the ground and refusing to move, still insolently inquires—"What are you going to do about it?"

To this the French reply seems fairly complete. France proposes.

fairly complete. France proposes, for the time being, not a general occupation of Germany, which would take millions of men and billions of money, but a slightly extended occupation of the industrial areas of occupation of Germany, which would take millions of men and billions of money, but a slightly extended occupation of the industrial areas of Germany, which will permit France to control the industrial areas of Germany. To put the thing quite succinctly, France is going to take overse the powerhouse of the German industrial plant, the question of whether Germany will have heat, light and power and of the terms under which she shall have them will then rest with France.

The conditions are these: There are in Germany three great coal areas. From these Germany draws not only her domestic supply, which is essential to the operation of all of her own manufacturing and transportation, but a very large item on German export. These three coal areas are the Ruhr, Upper Silesia and the Sarre. Under the treaty of the coal from the Germany in the industrial world.

weeks at Atlantic City.

Robert E. Lee Chapter, No. 544.
U.D. C. will hold its fourth informal dance of the season in the large ball room of the New Willard Monday evening, April 25, at 9 o'clock. The attendance at these dances has doubled in numbers, proving their popularity due to the high form of entertainment furnished.

Mrs. Walter E. Hutton and Mrs. William I. Denning are chairman and vice chairman of the light of the season in the large been turned over to the French for fifteen years, at the least. But, in reality, this is only a minor source of supply, and the Sarre coal is inferior, as compared with that of the Ruhr and of the Upper Silesian mines.

If Germany should now suddenly between 1870 and 1914.

Could Wreck Germany.

if Germany should now suddenly be deprived of all of the coal sup-plies coming from the Ruhr and from Upper Silesia she would be exactly in the situation of an elec-tric rallway abruptly deprived of be British Embassy Friday afpon, when the Bishop of Washpon, when the Dean of the National
odral, with several other
ymen, conferred with Lady
les, Mrs. William C. Rivers
Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews regardthe plan for a church paggant
the plan for a church paggant
the plan for a church paggant
tric railway abruptly deprived or
many
power, through some disturbance in many
though one power house. Until the power
tion system would be paralyzed.
And exactly this is the step the
feder
following promptly on May 1.

following promptly on May 1.

Operation Twofold.

In practice the operation would find affety, which is hardly to be found while there remains a united and prussianized Germany.

No one in Europe forgets that the first step in the unification of Germany was the creation of a common in Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and the other in the Ruhr. But as to Upper Silesia and in occupation of this district as an incident in the election, but the results of the election, but the results of the election were such as to warrant, or ather compel the transfer of all of the Coal areas are taken the Saar assigned to France. the Upper Silesian coal area to Poland. While there was a German majority in the whole area, that is the political division of Upper Silesia, the Polish majority was described by the Polish majority was described by the Ruhr passed to an international control, which in reality would be French: if the Rhineland is separated by the control of the Rhineland is separated by the Rhineland is separa Silesia, the Polish majority was de-cisive in ten of sixteen counties and in these counties are the coal

The French have only then to in-sist upon the completion of the set-tlement of the Upper Silesian probem, by the allocation to Poland of the Polish districts of this forme German territory and, automatically. Germany loses control of a source of a little more than a third of her coal supplies. Under the terms of the treaty of Versailles, non. France has laid aside the polar of the treaty of the secret of what may be termed the new policy of Briand rather than Foch, of coal rather than canterms of the treaty of Versailles, non. France has laid aside the terms of the treaty of Versailles, non. France has laid aside the Poland, on acquiring these coal ambitious but dangerous program mines, would be bound to furnish of unlimited military occupations. Germany with a certain quantity of not only dreadfully expensive in coal for a period of years. But unthemselves, but calculated to distill Germany complies with the turb the sensibilities of not a few treaty, such provisions would hardly be applied.

Can Continue Occupation.

Falling short of the allocation of Upper Silesia to Poland outright; it lies within the allied power to con-tinue the occupation of the district Mr. Willis and his bride will and this occupation, now carried their home at 1654 Euclid out by considerable numbers of would enable them to control the district and draw a customs frontier across the Oder Valley from daughter of Jesse Lewis Heiskell. Bohemia to Poland, which would of this city, and granddaughter of shut off all German supplies of coal coming from the Upper Silesian fields. In a word to deprive Ger-many of the Silesian coal does not Campion, of Overbrook. Philadelphia, were married yesterday at hish nosa at St. Ignatius' Church, the Ediskell family in Prince Georges County.

Rev. Father McVey, of the Catholic University, performed the ceremany, which was followed by wedding breakfast for the relatives at the bride's home. Both the home georgetic crepe gown elaborately decorated with an abundance of spring flowers. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Augusta Wichem World and Mr. Broom. tual transfer of the Polish counties to Poland, as the treaty intended.

As to the Ruhr the problem is a little more difficult. It would be nec at her moment of terrible danger, after the defeat of 1870-71, had statesmen who saw the truth clear-some hundreds of square miles of German territory, the most densely populated regions in all of Germany.

The moment of terrible danger, after moment of terrible danger, after moment of terrible danger. This would require a certain number of additional troops, not a large force, but perhaps 10,000 or 15,000. With these troops in occupation, the whole of the Ruhr coal area would pass under French control.

Transport Facilities.

The natural outlet of the Ruhr is the water system which by canal and river connects with the Rhine below Dusseldorf. By the Rhine, which is now under allied supervision, the coal could be transported cheaply and easily to the French (rontiers in Alsace. From the river port of Strassburg it could be sent on into France by the Rhine-Marne and Rhine-Rhone canals. Thus the

It is obvious, however, that the French could not absorb all of the Ruhr production. But there remains the Italian need. Italy, like France, is a creditor of Germany, and Italy, even more than France, is destitute of coal. Finally like the and Italy, even more than France, is destitute of coal. Finally, like the French, the Italians have deeply resented British policy in the matter of coal, alleging that the British have taken advantage of the situation to hold up the Italians for excessive coal costs. France, having taken over German coal, would be in a position to meet Italian needs, thus at one time improving Franco-Italian relations and insuring Italian support for the French policy of reparations.

Advantage to Poles.

Exactly in the same way the Poles, having entered into control of the Upper Silesian mines, would be in a position to ration all of the ad-

France Lacks Coal.

Now beyond the immediate industrial and political possibilities of French occupation of the Ruhr lie other eventualities which are not overlooked in Paris. France has, by regaining her lost provinces on her castern.

More than this. If France were in control of German coal, the dependence of Bavaria, of Baden, of Wurttembefg, of the surviving fragment of Austria, upon Prussian Germany would be abolished. The separative country would ratist spirit in South Germany be stimulated, and, at no distant time, a new South German con-federacy, totally outside of Prussian control, might arise. And in such a wrecking of the unifying work of Bismarck, France would find safety, which is hardly to be found

rated from Germany by customs frontiers and united to France, not by any annexation, but by tariff agreements, a new situation is instantly created, and the old de pendence upon Prussia abolished.

Secret of Policy. themselves, but calculated to disturb the sensibilities of not a few European nations and awken charges of Chauvinism and imper What is necessary is a maximum of result for a minimum of effort. and France would need to call no new battalions to the colors to lay hands upon the Ruhr, to cut the feed wires of the German power system, to use a simple but not in-

Now what will C pretty difficult to forecast German

Wise French Policy.

I have pointed out before that France was saved because France at her moment of terrible danger. tion in Europe would raise a hand to save France. That the condi-tions of the treaty of Frankfort had to be fulfilled with meticulous exactitude, if France were to get free from German clutches. What was necessary was to deprive the Germans of any excuse or pretext for new exactions, which would complete the ruin of France. France, therefore, not only paid,

but anticipated payment. Not the smallest suggestion could have been raised by the most hostile German that France was seeking to evade the terrible sentence of Frankfort. After France had paid, when Germany, grown angry over the unexpectedly swift recovery of her foe, undertook in 1875 to threat-French could occupy the Ruhr, work Europe intervened. Russia and the mines, transport the product in quantities sufficient to meet French demands, with only the minimum of difficulty. not leave them cold. But this was a consequence of the appreciation that France had performed her full task.

Mistakes Moderation.

Had Germany at any moment since the armistice of Rethondes.

Had Germany at any moment since the armistice of Rethondes, at any time since signing the treaty of Versailles, shown anything of that appreciation of realities which distinguished Thiers and Gambetta in the years that followed French defeat in 1870, her position now would be far different. There has been—American and British representatives at Paris disclosed it patently—real doubt as to the extent of German capacity to pay, as to the limits of the wise in compelling her to pay. But Germany has mistaken the spirit and sought to exploit moderation as stupidity.

Today she has no statesmen who dare tell her the truth. On the contrary, at the moment when the world is gradually reaching perfect agreement that all the risks of

the Upper Silesian mines, would be in a position to ration all of the adjoining regions, notably Hungary and not impossibly the whole Danubian area. Coal would thus become a precious instrument in the hands of France-Polish policy all over Europe. Not only would France and Poland assure themselves of adequate domestic supply, but they would be able to gather material and political profits from the sale of the surplus to their neighbors.

Germany would, in the meantime, be totally at the mercy of France. She could obtain coal to run her industries only by ceming hat in hand to the French and offering such terms as would satisfy the masters of all of the old German coal fields. A more complete and a more effective method of strangulation it would be difficult to imagine. It is were applied for any appreciable time, it would bring Germany to her knees, it would close almost all of her industrial establishments. It

would put her in precisely the unfortunate position which threatens
the British as a detail in their own
coal strike.

France Lacks Coal.

war, because there are no Germans vance of Prussia to the Rhine was
conceived by Europe as a method of hardly be considerable to the Rhine was
conceived by Europe as a method of hardly be considerable.

We still live in a coal age, industrially, and coal has been the
first of which is the obligation of
At Paris. Wilson and Lloyd George

is a final indication of the complete acceptance by the American gov-ernment—supported by three-quarters of the American people, at the least, of the two cardinal principles, German responsibility for the war and for the reparation of the deand for the reparation of the destruction incident to the war, up to the limit of German capacity. And in the wider sense it is notice served upon Germany that she is totally mistaken in any assumption that the United States will lift a finger or utter even a whisner to the contract of the contract of

he penalties. Result of Policy.

But the penalties, already outlined

n the foreign press, carry with them the possibility, even the like-If Germany adheres to her present passive resistance, the policy of passive resistance, the end is the temporary or permanent disruption of the country, the di-vision of the Reich into several areas, separated by custom barriers. areas, separated by custom barriers. In fine, whatever the future political consequences, the present and immediate consequence must be the prostration of German industry, the indefinite postponement of German economic recovery and the creation of a center of unrest in Central Europe of vast extent and hardly imaginable menace to world order. French criticism of French policy at the conference of Paris, criticism which has grown with every week since the treaty of Versailles was signed, has centered about the declaration that this document had contributed to consolidating rather than ributed to consolidating rather than shaking the structure of Bismarck.

At Paris, Wilson and Lloyd George were both committed to the principle of maintaining German unity, and the treaty of Versailles did little violence to this conception. France was restrained in the Sarre, Poland on the Vistula, to the end that a strong Germany might survive destrong Germany might survive defeat, despite all the various declarations since the Paris conference, both British and American policy at Thus, by an odd coincidence, at critical moments intervened to pro

or utter even a whisper to stay the cape from the consequences on the officers of justice, whose mission it economic side incident to her de-will now be to impose and apply struction of French, Belgian, Italian the penalties. and Polish industry. German states and roush industry. German states-men and people have failed to dis-criminate between the moderation, the regard for legitimate German rights and unlimited championship of all German interest at the exneighbors

This is what makes drastic action after May 1 almost certain. This is This is what makes all hope of a real setwhat makes all hope of a real settlement illusory. This is what almost ineluctably mesures ultimate
German ruin, which can simply and
adequately be achieved, if Germany
after May 1 if Germany fails to
heed the final warning, which comes
this time from Washington and

occupation France will not be able to obtain a full payment for her account, it is still clear that if this occupation enables the French to take over, not merely the mines, but all the vast industrial estab-lishments of which the Krupp works at Essen are but the largest circumstance, permits her to seize

Thus, by an odd coincidence, at the precise moment when labor in Great Britain is undertaking, through the paralysis of the coal supplies of the United Kingdom, to enforce its will, Germany, by her enforce its will, Germany, by her folly is inviting France to effect a similar paralysis of German coal industry and thus of the whole Ger-man machine. I know it is suggest-ed that German labor will rebel against such French exploitation of German coal mines. But even in of German coal mines. But even in the case of a general strike in the Ruhr, France would be able to find labor in her own Lens districts, where years must pass before minthe source of much Ruhr labor, in any case.

Policy a Mystery.

As I have said, German policy this time from Washington and from that new administration which was, in the German mind. to save Germany from the conse-quences of her mad assault upon the world and the even greater madness of her methods in that assault.

Engravers Change Quarters. New quarters at 1205 E street northwest have been occupied by Western and Southern Germany from Prussia as the sole method of preserving French security. The ad-

MAY CONTINUE SAYS SULLIVAN

Ohio; Pittman, of Nevada; and Shields, of Tennessee.

The irreconcilables are, therefore, completely in the saddle so far as the Committee on Foreign Relations (Chaplain A. L. Ebersole, Deputy is concerned. Not only do they have Grand Regent O. H. P. Scott, Trusthe numbers and the power in a Grand Regent O. H. P. Scott, Trus-formal sense; in addition to that tee W. B. Sinsheimer, Past Regent they have the conviction that their H. C. Surguy and others. attitude is supported by the Republican voters in the States from which they come. For example, the other day when Senator New, of indiaha gave out a statement strong-ly favoring the Knox resolution, he had just returned to Washington from a three weeks' stay in his

Can any one doubt that Senator New would not have taken that it would be acceptable to the Republican voters of his State? New comes up for renomination and re-election next year. Within barely a year he must fight for his political life. His opponent, it is expected, will be former Senator Beveridge, who is one of the original and most earnest advocates of a policy of isolation for America. Under these circumstances it is inconceivable that Senator New would have taken the position he did unless he felt it was the best politics. have taken the position he did unless he felt it was the best politics.

In the same way Senator McCumber is also serving the last two
years of his term and has, therefore, Lansing Book Plays Part.

The irreconcilables feel that the degree of opposition to the league of nations and to relations with Euof hations and to relations with but of isolatio of solution rope in a broad sense that was reflected in the elections last November has been intensified by Lansing's So muc strength of his magazine articles, in which Senate as of his magazine articles, in which he gave a most disagreeable picture of European diplomacy and of European diplomacy and of European diplomacs, especially Lloyd George. The confidence of the irreconcilable that their attitude is supported by the second of the confidence of the irreconcilable strength within the Committee on Foreign Relations. But within the Content of European diplomacy and of European diplomacy and picture of the confidence of the irreconcilable strength within the Committee on Foreign Relations. But within the Content of European diplomacy and of European diploma ropean diplomats, especially Lloyd George. The confidence of the irreconcilable that their attitude is reconcilable that their attitude is reconcilable position; if he should supported by the majority of the Republican voters, at least, is com-Against this it is to be said that

what politicians call the "two-year As soon as the farmer and the small business man realize that their troubles are due to the breakdown. troubles are due to the breakdown of international trade and that breakdowns can most quickly be cured by co-operation with Europe, his support of the irreconcilable doctrine of isolation will be modified by the

Royal Arcanum

A reception was given by Capitel Council to Grand Secretary Sidney

I. Besselievre Thursday evening

Grand Regent H. G. Lenz, forme

Grand Regent O. H. P. Scott, Trus-

ceeded to Kismet Council, of which

the grand regent is a member, and joined in the festivities of that council in honor of the grand re-

chaplain, A. W. Belinski.

So much for the irreconcilable strength within the Committee on

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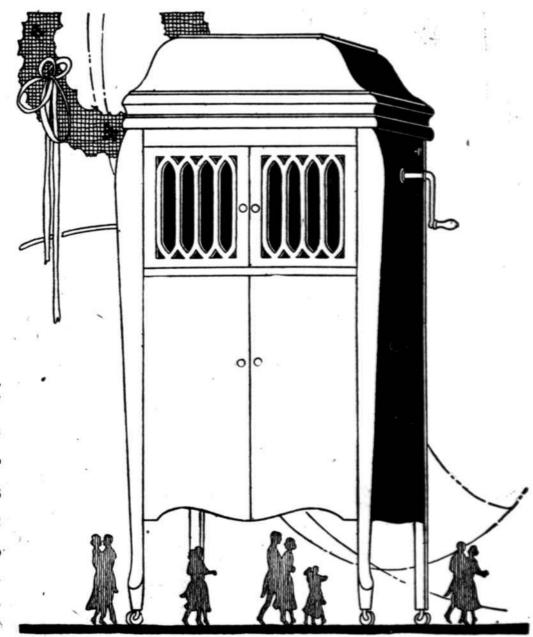
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